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2
3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

4 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

5 * * *

6 ROBERTO DURAND,

Case No. 3:21-cv-00478-MMD-CSD

7 v.

Plaintiff,

ORDER

8 K. HAYMAN,

9 Defendant.

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12 Pro se Plaintiff Roberto Durand brings this civil rights action under 42 U.S.C.
13 § 1983 to redress constitutional violations that he claims he suffered while incarcerated
14 at Ely State Prison. (ECF No. 1-1.) On November 10, 2021, the Court ordered Durand to
15 file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP application”) or pay the
16 full \$402.00 filing fee on or before January 10, 2022. (ECF No. 3.) Durand was warned
17 the action could be dismissed if he failed to file a fully complete IFP application with all
18 three documents or pay the full \$402.00 filing fee for a civil action by that deadline. (*Id.* at
19 3.) When the deadline expired, Durand had not filed fully complete IFP application or pay
20 the full filing fee.

21 Because Durand submitted an incomplete IFP application on November 16, 2021
22 (ECF No. 4), the Court considered meaningful alternatives to dismissal and issued
23 another order granting Durand one final opportunity to submit a fully complete IFP
24 application that included an inmate account statement for the previous six-month period
25 by February 17, 2022. (ECF No. 6.) On January 24, 2022, Durand once again submitted
26 an incomplete IFP application that did not include an inmate account statement for the
27 previous six-month period. (ECF No. 7.) The February 17, 2022 deadline has now expired
28 and Durand still has not filed a fully complete IFP application or paid the full filing fee.

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of L.A.*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. See *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. United States Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1) the public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court’s need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. See *In re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Malone v. United States Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987)).

The first two factors, the public’s interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court’s interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of Durand’s claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the Court or prosecuting an action. See *Anderson v. Air W.*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can be used to correct the party’s failure that brought about the Court’s need to consider dismissal. See *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order does not satisfy this factor); *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002) (explaining “the persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic alternatives prior to disobedience of the court’s order as

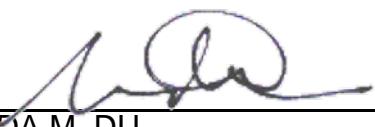
1 satisfying this element[,]” i.e., like the “initial granting of leave to amend coupled with the
2 warning of dismissal for failure to comply[,”] have been “eroded” by Yourish). Courts “need
3 not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case, but must
4 explore possible and meaningful alternatives.” *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421,
5 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this action cannot realistically proceed until and unless
6 Durand either files a fully complete IFP application or pays the full filing fee for a civil
7 action, the only alternative is to enter a third order setting another deadline. But the reality
8 of repeating two ignored orders is that it often only delays the inevitable and squanders
9 the Court’s finite resources. The circumstances here do not indicate that this case will be
10 an exception: there is no hint that Durand needs additional time or evidence he did not
11 receive the Court’s order. Setting a third deadline is not a meaningful alternative given
12 these circumstances. The fifth factor thus favors dismissal. Having thoroughly considered
13 these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they weigh in favor of dismissal.

14 It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on
15 Plaintiff Roberto Durand’s failure to file a fully complete IFP application or pay the full
16 \$402.00 filing fee in compliance with this Court’s November 10, 2021 and January 18,
17 2022 orders.

18 It is further ordered that all pending motions (ECF Nos. 4, 7) are denied.

19 The Clerk of Court is directed to enter judgment accordingly and close this case.
20 No other documents may be filed in this now-closed case. If Durand wishes to pursue his
21 claims, Durand must file a complaint in a new case.

22 DATED THIS 17th Day of March 2022.

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MIRANDA M. DU
27 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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